REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,669.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found,

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Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. PENANG, 760 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander H. J. Guy, R. N. R., on SATURDAY, the 25th November 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Colachel, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Karikal, Muttupitchoy, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line from or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 24th November 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th November 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th November 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	22	8	4	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

With Provisions. Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA.
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, COMMANDER.
(TO SAIL ABOUT 27TH NOVEMBER.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1876.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER,

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
GRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 267 of 1875.

MANOCKLALL ATMARAM, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, a Dealer in Gold and Silver Lace, residing at No. 128 Bhoolesshwar Road, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

MUNCHERJEE DINSHAW COACHWAN, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, a Publisher of Newspapers, residing in No. 79, in Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ..... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on MONDAY, the 20th day of November 1876, at 11 o'clock in the Afternoon and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 12th day of September 1876, in the above named suit I will put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises the undermentioned Immoveable Property of the above-named Plaintiff.

Whereas by a Decree made in the above suit on the 6th day of June 1876, it was ordered that the Plaintiff should pay the Defendant the sum of Rupees Two Thousand Three Hundred and Fifteen and As. and Fourteen pies the costs of suit. And whereas by a Prohibitory Order, dated the 15th day of August 1876, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honourable Mr. James Bayley, dated the 14th day of August 1876, the following lands and premises were attached, namely:—the Right, Title and Interest of the Plaintiff in the Western rooms, in the second storey of the house, situated at Bhoolesshwar, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Bhoolesshwar, fronting on the North side of the said Bhoolesshwar Road, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 159 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 710, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Gokaldass Narroojee Bellijee, on or towards the North by the Wada of the late Bhagwan Calla and on or towards the South by Bhoolesshwar Road, and which said rooms were formerly in the occupation of one Sheikh Khooshal, and are now in the occupation of the Plaintiff towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

The Sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the Plaintiff in the above specified property.

25 per cent. Deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Attorney for Defendant.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 7th October 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Nov. 1876.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott...	28th—Southampton.
SUMATRA....	2485	450	C. Anderson ..	27th—Suez, &c.
				Dec.
NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven....	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas..	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE.	3703	600	A. Parish.....	18th—Southampton.
VENETIA	2726	450	G. J. Babot....	25th—Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1877.
SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Hasel-wood, R.N.R.	1st—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons....	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot....	15th—Southampton.
THIBET	2503	400	N. Stewar.....	22nd—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 28th Nov. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG (1,855 Tons and 250 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 25th November 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA..	Robt. Hutchison	2167	424	28th Oct.	13th Dec. 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

	From Bombay.
„ BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE	27th December.
„ CHILDWALL HALL	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household furniture, plated glass and Porcelain ware, etc. (if not previously disposed of) A Handsome English built Brougham with grey Horse and Harness at Middle Colaba.

On TUESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Movements a place the valuable and handsome household furniture, etc., the property of Rev. J. Edwards.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A lot of American rattan matting and door rugs of various sizes.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESHWAR.

On THURSDAY next, the 30th instant at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the valuable furnished bungalow called the MONASTERY, situated on the best part of the Mahableshwar Hill, commanding an excellent view, containing by admeasurement four Acres, three roads, and twelve perches, be the same a more or less and assessed under No. 34.

The list of furniture and plan of the Bungalow can be seen on application to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 20th November 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1875 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1875 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS
in large variety.
TREACHER & CO., (LIMITED.)

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.
Just received a further Consignment of
HUNYADI JANOS,
THE NEW SALINE APERIENT BITTER WATER.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In quart bottles at per doz.	13 8	15 0
CARLSBAD, Alkaline Purgative..quarts per doz.	12 0	13 8
CARLSBAD SALTS.....per bottle	3 0	3 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER, Aperient Saline .....quarts per doz.	19 8	12 0
PULLNA, Saline Purgative .....pints per doz.	9 0	10 0
VICHY, Alkaline Gascous..... „ „	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

MEERSCHAUMS.

THE most extensive and unequalled selection of PIPES, CIGAR, and CIGARETTE HOLDERS, ever imported into India, are now offered for inspection. They consist of CHOICE, UNIQUE, and HANDSOME samples, too numerous to mention.

BRIAR PIPES AND CIGAR HOLDERS.

A large and novel assortment of the above to select from.

(JN) BRAND
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES,
Consisting of
COMPANIONS, CIGAR CASES,
TOBACCO POUCHES, CIGARETTE CASES,
CHIBOUKS, CHUCKMUCKS,
AUGDANS, ASHTRAYS,
&c., &c.

Personally selected by the undersigned at LONDON, PARIS, and VIENNA, in accordance with the general Indian demand.

An early inspection is respectfully invited.

TOBACCOS,
FINEST VIRGINIA GOLDEN LEAF
AND
HONEY DEW,
"Cream of the Crop."

MR. NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN LEAF AND HONEY DEW MIXTURE,
Put up in 1lb. Tins,
Rs. 3-4 per Tin.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Bristowe's (Dr. J. S.) Theory and Practice of Medicine	4
Cassell's Illustrated History of India, vol I	5 12
Walsh's Manual of Domestic Economy, edition 1876	6 12
System of Land Tenure in various countries; by Sir G. Campbell	2 4
The Young Rajah's Story of Indian Life and Adventure; by W. H. G. Kingston	3 4
Cassell's Old and New London, vol. V	5 12
C-ssell's History of Protestantism; by Dr. Wyllie, vols. I and 2. Illustrated	11 8
Hurst's Architectural and Surveyors' Pocket Book, edn. 1876	3 4
Molesworth's Engineers' Formula and Hurst's Architectural and Surveyors' Pocket Book, in 1 vol	8 0
British Manufacturing Industry: Provisions, Brewing, &c., Jewellery, Musical Instruments, &c., Birmingham Trade, Guns Lock, &c., each	2 4
Thurston's Report on Machinery and Manufactures in the Vienna Exhibition 1875	10 0
The Races of Man and their Geographical Distributions from the German of Oscar Peschel	5 12
Gilbert's Fifty-nah Ballads. Illustrated, new edn	4 12
Craig's Your Luck's in Your Hand; or the Science of Modern Palmistry	2 4
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Jones's Finger-Ring Lore—Historical, Legendary, Anecdotal. Illustrated	4 12
Blaserna's Theory of Sound in its relation to Music	3 4
The Practice of the Bombay Court of Small Causes; by Dajeejee Rustomjee Kotewall	8 0
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Cassell's Illustrated, Shakspeare. Illustrations by Gustave Doré, handsomely bound, 3 vols	30 0
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Eastern Persia: an Account of the Journeys of the Persian Boundary Commission: by Sir F. J. Goldsmid, 2 vols.	26 4
The Roof of the World, being a Narrative over the High Plateau of Tibet, &c.; by Lt-Col T. E. Gordon. Illustrated	19 12
Wilson's Prehistoric Man: Researches into the origin of Civilisation in the Old and New World, 2 vols	22 12
India in 1876-77: The visit of the Prince of Wales: a Chronicle of His Royal Highness' Journeyings; by Geo. Wheeler	7 12
The Geographical Distributions of Animals; by A. R. Wallace, 2 vols. Illustrated	26 4
Macnamara's History of Cholera, 1876	6 12
London Society, new vol. the 29th	6 8
The Bertram Family; by the author of Chronicles of the Shonburg Cotta Family	4 4
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formula, 1876	3 12
Man Shown: a History of Peculia	13 4
Rawlinson's 7th Oriental Monarchy	17 8
Field Exercise and Evolution of the Army, Pocket Edn	1 0
Rifle Exercise and Instruction of Musketry Pocket edn	1 0
Bow Bells Annual 1876	0 12
Bow Bells Almanac 1876	0 8
Turkistan: Notes of a Journey in Russian Turkistan, Khokand, Bokhara, and Kuldja; by Eugene Schuyler, 2 vols. Illustrated	26 4
Fox's Epitome of Skin Diseases	1 1
Cavalry Regulations, new edn. 1876	3 0
A Treatise on Lathes and Turning simple mechanical, and ornamental; by W. H. Northcott	11 4
Choke-Bore Guns and how to load for all kinds of Game; by W. W. Greener	4 12
Modern Breech-Loaders, Sporting and Military; by W. W. Greener	4 12
Middlemarch; by George Elliott	4 12
Nautical Almanac for 1877	2 0
Hopkinson's Engineers' Practical Guide and the Working of the Steam Engine Explained by the use of the Indicator	8 0
Spon's Workshop Receipts	3 4
The Complete Practical Mechanist, Embracing Lathe Work, Vice Work, Drill and Drilling, Taps and Dies, Hardening and Tempering, &c.; by J. Rose	6 12
The Comedy of the Noctes Ambrosianæ; by Christopher North	4 12
Oliver's First Book of Indian Botany	4 8
do Lessons in Elementary Botany	1 0
Shakespeare's Almanac for 1877	3 0
Cassell's National Portrait Gallery	8 0
Marshman's History of India, 3 vols	15 0
Dickens's Sketches; by Boz. Illustrated edn. Illustrated	1 12
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Clinical Studies, Illustrated by Cases observed in Hospital and Private Practice; by Sir J. R. Cormac, vol. I.	12 8
Infant Feeding and its Influence in Life; by C. H. F. Routh, edn. 1876	4 12
Wood's Treatise on Therapeutics comprising Materia Medica and Toxicology, 2nd edn., revised and enlarged	8 12
The Civil Service of the Crown; its rise and its constitution; by W. C. Bryant	2 8
Life of His Royal Highness The Prince Consort; by Theodore Martin, 2nd volume	11 4
Brand's Observations on Popular Antiquities, new and revised edition	4 12
The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe; by D. De Foe. Illustrated	3 4
Practical Treatise on Roads, Streets, and Pavements; by Q. A. Gillmore	5 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1877, of all Shapes and Sizes.

20, Meadow Street. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The Company's wholesale

QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT
OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PHARMACEUTICAL AND PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS,
FOR OCTOBER 1876.

In the above we have endeavoured to meet the requirements of our Medical friends and constituents throughout India, to whose notice, and that of the Profession generally, we submit the following considerations:—

Through our London Agency we are in a position to avail ourselves of all favourable fluctuations in rates, and of personal selection in the best markets.

Many Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations heretofore imported are now prepared in our own Laboratory, ensuring purity, freshness, and reduction of rates.

Our special Pharmaceutical Preparations are known throughout India, and are included in the daily Materia Medica of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty.

The rates will be found very moderate, and Indents for large quantities will meet with liberal reductions.

Our Staff and other resources are such as to enable promptitude of execution and despatch of all Indents entrusted to us.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6½, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

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Cash Prices.

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 15 8
Overland Suits	25 0
Warm Suits	30 to 40 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	35 to 65 0
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0
Pyjamas	3 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 8
White do	4 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8
English Cambric do	4 0
Best Shrunk Flannel do	8 0
Silk and Wool do	8 8
Spun Silk do	11 0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6 0
Bathing Drawers	2 0
Gents' Under Pants..4 to	8 0
Silk Suspenders	2 8
Genta' Cotton Socks..2 to	3 5
Warm do	15 8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	18 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9 0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-8 to	12 8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12 8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to 15 0

	Rs. a.
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8
Travelling Hats..3-8 to	4 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	9-8 to 12 8
Sheets, per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases, each..1-4 to	2 8
Blankets, each	10 1
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 10 5
Resais or Quilts	5 8
Ladies' Long Wool Shawls	From 22 0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0
Solid Leather do	49 0
Extra Large do	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Extra large do	24 0
Gladstone Bags	35 8
Ladies' Hand Bag	7 8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	38 8
Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Solid Linen Bags, all sizes 5 to 6	6 0
Cash Bags	6 12

	Rs. a.
Courier do	4-8 to 12 8
Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8
Sovereign Boxes	3 to 4 8
Tiffin Baskets fitted, 16 to 22	8
Air Pillows	5 0
Travelling do	1 8
Enrlish Feather do	7 8
Do. Hosse Hair do	7 8
Folding Camp Bedsteads	32 8
Cork Mattrasses	19 8
Cotton do	15 0
Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 0
Waterproof Coats	10 0
60-Inch Drab Twil Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Linen Faced Collars doz	0 12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz	1 8
Linen Cuffs per doz	13 8
Linen Collars doz.	6 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 8
Warm Gloves	1 0
Mits	1 8
Mufflers	2 12
Pins, Scarf	1 0
Sailors' Knot	1-8 to 3 0
Windsor for Bow or ting	1-8 to 4 0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	2 12
Gents' Slippers	2 8
Ladies' Shoes	2 11
China Bath Slippers	2 0

	Rs. a.
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11 4
Pocket Filters	2 12
Air Tight Uniform cases	23 0
Sponge Bags	1 8
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
To th Brush Cards	0 10
Do. Brushes	0 10
Nail Do	0 12
Hair Brush and Combs in Pigskins case..9-8 to	12 1
Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Do. Steel	3-8 to 5 1
Nail Scissors..1-8 to	1 2
Briar Root Pipes	1 12
Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Campaigne Taps	8 8
Pockets Knives	2 8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Shaving do 8t ck	1 0
Lloyd's Euxens	1 4
Oriental Fresh Pasto	1 8
Fragrant Flortiline	1 8
Ocasional Chairs best Beach 6 to	12 8
Luggage Labels, per doz	0 8
Dumb Bells, from	5 0

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Buckle and Strap Pattern Jewellery,
Always pretty, always fashionable.
BROOCHES, EARRINGS, BRACELETS,
Tiger Claw Jewellery of best finish and new designs.
Oak and Silver Goods,
Biscuit Boxes, Peg Tumblers, Spirit Stands, Sherry Barrels and Cruet Frames.
Novelties in Breakfast Cruet Frames,
"The Pump," "The Sheep."
"The Cock," "The Elephant," "The Champagne Bottles," "The Vines,"
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Badminton Prizes,
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Goblets, Flower Vases, Cruet Stands, Toast Racks, Inkstands, the designs of which are worked up from Battledores and Shuttlecocks.
Silver Articles for Presentation.
Handsome sets of Wedding Beakers in velvet. cases.
Quaint Muffineers in cases,
Sets of "Owls," "Barrels," "Monkeys," &c.
The above form pretty and inexpensive presents.

17th October 1876. RAMPART ROW.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

MRS. LAKE,
MILL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 18TH NOV. 1876.

Up to the time of writing no fresh political telegrams have been received, but it is satisfactory to notice that Consols have recovered from 95⅛ to 95⅜ and French Rentes from 104 to 104½. This improvement in the funds is not, however, reflected in the other markets. Cotton in Liverpool is particulary dull, the sales yesterday being only 8,000 bales with a decline in spot prices of 1/16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans and G. F. Tinnevelly, while to-day's business is only estimated at 6,000 bales with a further decline of 8/16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans, Fair Dhollera, Fair Omra and G. F. Ginned Broach. The change which has come over the market within the past week is very marked. The sales for the week ending on the 10th instant were 138,000 bales, while the week ending yesterday is only credited with a business of 58,000 bales and prices have declined in the interval ¼ in Surats and 5-16d. per lb. in American. How much of this fall may be due to the less hopeful state of affairs on the Continent and how much to the previous undue advance it is difficult to say, but that some portion of the previous rise was unwarranted, there can, we imagine, be little doubt. The position of the staple in Liverpool is doubtless strong, the visible supply there being 164,135 bales less than at the same time last year, and 281,125 bales less than the corresponding date in 1874, but when we place against this the unfavourable state of trade, and the fact that the total visible supply for all Europe is within a few bales of the two previous years, while the American Crop has the appearance of being the largest ever produced, we think there is good ground for the opinion that prices are, if anything as yet, too high. We are not losing sight of the fact that some unknown authority, quoted by Reuter the other day, estimates the American Crop as likely to be 10 per cent. less than last, but it is difficult to place any reliance on such reports in the face of the weather accounts given by the Bureau, and the fact of receipts going on increasing, with the total up to date already 185,000 bales in excess of the same time last season.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 17th instant compares with the previous two years as follows :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,159,000	2,111,670	2,050,690
,, ,, ,, Surats ...	400,000	624,660	673,720

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	429,000	545,900	540,450
Do. London.....	29,375	63,610	113,050
American Afloat.....	180,000	181,000	242,000
E. Indian ,, ...	90,000	102,000	114,000
	728,375	892,510	1,009,500
Price of Mid. Orleans.....	6¾d.	7 3-16d.	8 3-16d.
,, Fair Dhollera ...	4¾d.	4¾d.	5¾d.
Difference	1¾d.	2 7-16d.	3 1-16d.

The American Cotton Crop figures to date give the following comparisons :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Week's Receipts	208,000	185,000	156,000
,, Exports to U K.....	62,000	75,000	77,000
,, ,, Continent...	29,000	39,000	20,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	1,433,500	1,247,800	1,111,800
,, Exports to U. K., ,, ...	317,000	312,300	397,300
,, ,, Continent ,, ...	178,000	218,900	83,900
,, Stocks at the Ports	804,000	569,000	516,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was reported by Reuter as quiet but steady, prices with the exception of an advance of ⅛d. per lb. in Mule Twist, being the same as on Tuesday last. The fortnightly statement of the shipments of Piece Goods and Yarns from England to India shows moderate supplies of goods, but liberal shipments of Yarns for Bombay, while for Calcutta he figures are small in every item.

In the London General Produce Markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are quoted the same as on Thursday. Bombay Linseed has advanced 6d. per quarter, but Rapeseed is unaltered. Calcutta Linseed is quoted 1s. 6d. and Rapeseed 6d. per quarter higher on the week.

Withdrawals from the Bank of England yesterday and to-day have taken place to the extent of £237,000.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is lower, with the exception of Fours which are still quoted at 85½. Fours-and-a-half have declined from 85½ to 85¾, Fives-and-a-half from 88¼ to 87⅞. Indian Bank Shares are unaltered on the week, except Orientals which are £1 per share higher.

Silver is still quoted at 54d. per oz., and at the weekly biddings for Council drafts on Wednesday the usual amount of £350,000 will be offered.

STERLING EXCHANGE here to day has been quiet but steady at unchanged rates. The business done has been very small both in private paper and bank bills, and to all appearance we are not likely to see much change in this respect until well into the New Year. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand .....Is. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight...Is. 8 15-16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ...Is. 8 29/32d. to 15/16d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ...Is. 9d.	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at par to 1/16 premium. In 60 days' sight a large business is reported to have been done at 1 per cent. discount, but it requires confirmation, and ¾ per cent. discount is still the nominal quotation.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues to go from bad to worse, and there are no buyers now at almost any rate. Nominally we call Fours, Rs. 98½ to ¾ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101.

The SHARE MARKET has been dull and declining to-day with more sellers than buyers. Bank of Bombays are again 2 per cent. lower making a decline of 7 per cent in a week, but the present sellers are reported to be mostly native speculators operating for a fall. Spinning and Weaving Companies are dull and generally lower. Alexandras have declined Rs. 20, Alliance Rs. 25, Bhownugger Mills Rs. 50, Hindustan Rs. 10, Jewraz Balloo Rs. 5, and Manockjee Petits Rs. 15 per share. In Press Companies the only movement noted is a fall of Rs. 25 in Berar. Colabs Land Shares have fallen a further Rs. 10 while Freres have advanced Rs. 30 per share.

The COTTON Market has again been remarkably very quiet, with very little doing for export, and prices are about Rs. 1 per candy lower, Fair Old Dhollera being now quoted at Rs. 169, Good Fair at Rs. 179, and Fully Good Fair at Rs. 183 per candy full-pressed. In New Cotton it is reported that there has been buying for future delievery Akote Rs. 201, Fully Good Fair Faizpore at Rs. 196 and Good Fair Omrawuttee at Rs. 190 per candy full pressed, all February delivery.

FREIGHTS are very dull, and by steamer for Liverpool tonnage has been offering at £2 without finding takers. By sail the nominal rate for Liverpool is £2, but we have not heard of anything being engaged by the wooden vessel nominally on the berth.

PIECE GOODS are quiet with no business of any importance doing from first hands. At former rates there is a moderate trade passing in the bazaar, and Indentors who bought at the lowest point of the market are able to sell now to a slight profit.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agri Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	103 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	675
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Ch rtered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,200	250	125	6 do.	104
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	11 do.	500

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	13,948	2,000	all	25	1,010
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	..	130
Manugon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	540
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	225

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I. P Railway Consolidated Stock,.....	..	£20	21⅜	3 0 5 p. c.	275
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20	13 6	1 4 6 do.	126
Ditto	..	£20	6	7 8 do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21	13 1 do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.....	..	£18	19	6 9 15 do.	295

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th November compared with that for 7th November :—

LIABILITIES.	7th November. Rs.	A.	P.	14th November. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,72,792	7	9	16,72,772	7	9
Treasury Balance	2,45,13,178	1	3	2,06,94,938	6	8
Other Deposits	2,15,00,247	8	7	2,29,60,419	7	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	2,41,07	5	4	3,67,386	12	11
Sundries	6,60,406	2	9	6,86,637	9	6
Rs.	6,86,26,631	9	8	6,83,84,164	12	9
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities.....	1,36,69,464	5	6	1,34,31,123	7	6
Loans on Govt. Securities.	62,51,144	7	8	62 34 761	15	3
Credits on ditto	60,23,905	4	3	50,87,008	12	11
Bills Discounted.....	1,68,28,823	1	8	1,76,07,931	2	7
Balances with other Banks	5,40,978	5	6	4,74,936	10	1
Bullion	10,082	0	9	10,082	0	9
Dead Stock	10,44 774	14	7	10,41,881	6	1
Stamps	10,950	11	8	11,203	1	8
Sundries	1,39 440	14	7	1,39,420	8	7
Cash at Head Office	1,07,99 544	6	2	1,00,37,106	3	1
Do. at Branches	1,33,05,423	1	10	1,33,05,611	10	3
Rs.	6,86,26,631	9	8	6,83,84,164	12	9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. MACEDONIA, 1,452 tons, Captain J. Laird, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. MacGregor, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and ten deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. COLUMBIAN, 1,417 tons, Captain T. Alderton, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Jeddah, Hodeoda, and Aden, with a general cargo and forty-nine deck passengers.

THE BARQUE HELEN, 282 tons, Captain W. Norrie, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Mauritius (October 10th), with a cargo of 5,476 bags sugar, and Mr. G. W. Davidson, and five deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. COMMILLA, 549 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. Dymock and servant, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Misner, Rev. Mr. Albrock, Miss Veigle, Miss Josenhane, Miss Symonds, Mr. Otto Eckelnan, Mrs. Payne and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dart and servant, and twelve deck passengers.

THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.—Some reports and probably telegram may have stated that the ship City of Manchester was caught in a cyclone near Akyab and became a total wreck. The Calcutta paper gives some account of a loss, but the *Englishman* of Friday last says :—" The steamer City of Manchester arrived in port yesterday, all well. We hope that no friends of those on board her have been alarmed by the rumours flying about of the wreck of the sailing ship."

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Columbian (s).....	Alderton	Jeddah, Oct 26.
18	Helen	Norrie	Mauritius, Oct. 10.
	Ocrun (s)	Baker.....	Mandvie, Nov 16.
19	Sumatra (s).....	Carran	Liverpool, June 30.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
18	John Clark	Pendelton.....	Calcutta.
	Macedonia (s).....	Laird	Liverpool.
	Commilla (s)	Sharp.....	Coast and Calcutta.
	Pearl (s)	MacGregor ...	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez.
Ship City of Halifax, to Saint Naizaire.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
14	Queen Victoria (s)...	Saughter	London, Oct. 6.
	Chimsurah.....	Jonghin	Liverpool, July 24.
	Aphrodita.....	Fortay	Liverpool, June 20.
	Erin's Gem	Hall	Liverpool, June 19.
	Ben Nevis	Mackie	Bombay, Oct. 7.
15	Charlotte Croom ...	Auld	London, Aug. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
14	Penang (s)	.....	.....
	Bushreer (s)	.....	.....
	Hampden.....	.....	.....
	Lord Strathnairn ...	.....	.....
	Sulina	.....	.....
	Naiad	.....	.....
	Mycenæ.....	.....	.....
15	Chancellor (s).....	.....	.....
	City of Venice (s) ...	.....	.....
	Reliance (s).....	.....	.....
	Great Victoria	.....	.....

VESSELS SPOKEN.

BY APHRODITA.—On the 2nd November, Annie Fleming, South of Eastern Channel 120 miles distant, experience a heavy cyclone
S. S. W. of Pilot Station on 30th and 31st Oct. &c.
By ERIN'S GEM.—19th October, Chinsura below False Point.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
15	Virginia Schilizzi	Calcutta.
16	Almora (s)	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

PER S S CANARA—To Coconada—two natives. To Vizagapatam—Three native Privates, T Narsemha Row Pantulooa and servant. To Gopalpore—Private Syed Ebram of 2nd Regiment N I. To Calcutta—Mr A Stewart.

DAILY IMPORTS—NOVEMBER 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Streathleven 8—12 packages hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy ; 750 bundles hoop iron, Tespall Gopajee.

FROM LONDON.

Macedonia 8—5 cases acid, Rogers and Co.
Tanjore 8—30 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra 8—25 cases brandy, C Bouneville and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Streathleven 8.—90 cwts. coir yarn and 3194 cwts. myrabollams, Nanjee Heerjee ; 194 cwts myrabollams, Khuthow Muthoors ; 2,010 cwts. wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co ; 46 bales cotton, Wanjee Wullee ; 674 undles linseed oil, W. Nicol and Co ; 135 bales hemp, Jethu Pursotum.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin 8.—1 case cigars, 36 cases cassia oil and 3 cases gamboge, P and O S. N. Co ; 40 cases gum, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy ; 5 cases ox hair, David Sassoon and Co ; 1,050 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Scott and Co ; 30 cases mother of pearl shell, 33 cwts. Bohorns, and 2 bales hides, Dhrumsey Velljee ; 4 bales hides, Purdit Durvash ; 21 bal s hides and skins, Mackenzie Lyall and Co ; 9 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 4 bales hides, Hasum Oomer ; 6 bales hides, Abdoola Momed ; 3 bales skins, Hajee Hasum Cokeshy ; 10 cases peacock feathers, Hajee Mahamed Hajee Esmail ; 14 bundles E. teeth, Allybhoy Adamjee 178 pieces E teeth, Sunko r Futtabhoy ; 147 pieces E teeth Jewraj Lalljee ; 268 pieces E teeth, Abdool Rehem Khan-Mamed ; 98 pieces E teeth, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy ; 78 pieces E teeth, Pursotum Khoosal ; 6 boxes silver coins Gunputrow Mahadeorow ; 1 box gold coins, The C M B of I L and China ; 10 chests opium, Owen and Okell ; 866 pieces E teeth, and 4 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoosein Jonmahomed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mares.—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 800 bales cotton, Per Canaris and Co.
Sumatra s.—200 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 29 bales cotton, Volkart Brother .

FOR GENOA.

Australia s.—2,286 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Pekin s.—4 cwts B. horns, George Lockhart and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 17th Nov. 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29.912
Temperature of the Air.....	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	71·7
Dew Point	63·4
Relative humidity of Air	·702
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	84.0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)...	72·6
General Direction of wind.....	NNE, E, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	182

HIGH COURT.—20TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the HONOURABLE SIR, CHARLES SARGENT KNIGHT.)

LONG CAUSES.

193-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Govendaos Bullakidass vs Furshotum Jootha—Tyabjee and Sayani. (Act V of 1866.)

691-75—Macfarlane—Heerabai vs Rahimutbai—Lynch and Tobin

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Mr J Macfarlane—Heerabai vs Rahimutbai—Lynch and Tobin.

LONG CAUSES.

636-76—Hearn and C—Hajee Joonas &c. vs Dhunjee Jado wjee
222-76—Khunderao M—Narcunjee Bhimjee vs Huriba Withoba—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
29-76—N N Kothare—Harechandra Morojee vs Shewshunker Morojee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
261-76—In person—Amin Sahib alias Aminsha vs Abdool Rahimon Pir Shaik—In person
319-76—Shapoorji and T.—Emmabai widow vs Adurjee Dadabhoy —J. C. Cama.
290-76—M. H. Khan—Vitthul Bhoodar vs Dyal Bhoodar and others.
349-76—Mr Smale—David Soloman and another vs Ezekiel Soloman, &c.,—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
251-76—Ramsetsing H and I—Bhoola Balloomeea vs Bai Sheriffabebee, widow—M H Khan.
183-76—F Kavasjee—Allarak a Nathoo vs Khuiree Essack Hajee —Tyabjee and Sayani

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

For Judgment.

485-76—Janardhun and Ghandibhai—Dewa Joda and others vs Abdool Ally Karimbhoy—Mr Bicknell.

For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII. of 1859.

269-76—Dirbai and another vs Cursetjee Hormusjee B.—Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

1109-68—Ardaseer Framjee—Goolbai vs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama—J C Cama.
44-76—In person—Rameh under Saccaram vs Burjorjee Mnncherjee—J. Macfarlane.
318-74—Muljee and Somanjee—Moolchund Abbechund vs Trikhowdas Jugjeevandas—Lynch and Tobin.
273-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Nursey Kessowjee vs Tribhowan Anundjee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

463-76—N N Kothare—Nazarally Sumsoodeen vs Rusooljee Esajee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
192-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jethamnd Chellaram vs Ruttonsey Cullianji—Jefferson and Payne.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

430-76—In person—Radhabai, widow vs Cassinath Dadajee
431-76—Mr Fletcher—Rehimabai, widow vs Guja, woman and another.
432-76—In person—Jeewan Pudman vs Khalleckdina Khulfanbhoy—A Framjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 16.

Marshall, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

NOVEMBER 18.

Martin, Lieut, Bombay R E A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Graham, Lieut, Madras R A, on Med Cert, from St Thos. Mount.
Adams, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queens, to appear before a Med Board, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 17.

Robertson, Lieut, Bombay R A, from leave, to Kirkee.
Rowlandson, Capt, Bombay 7th Regt N I, on leave, to Baroda.

NOVEMBER 18.

Pritchard, Capt, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Calcutta.
Bowen, Lieut Col, Madras Infantry, to rejoin, to Madras.
Cartwright, Sub Ins, Bombay Educt Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Mayne Welch, Major, Bombay 2nd Light Cavalry, on Medl Cert. to England.
Fooks, Col, Benzal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Trent, Major, Madras 48th Light Infantry, to join, to Cannanore.
Stewart, Capt, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on leave, to Baroda.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 15th November 1876.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—
1st Regt Light Cavalry—Capt W S Peat. General List, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Maj Jenkins, proceeded on furlough.

Lt R W P Robertson, 9th Bde, is appointed doing duty officer to No 3 Mountain Battery, Jacobabad.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the dates specified :—
Lt Col J Bonus, R E, Suptdg Engr, Indus Valley Railway, 7th Nov 1876.
Capt H N Reeves, S C. Asst Resident, Baroda, 7th Nov 1876.
Lt M Mayne S C, 1st Sqdn Subn, 3rd L C, 9th Nov 1876.
Conductor J Kelly, Ordnance Dept. 16th Nov 1876.
Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, War Office, that Lt Col T C Crewe, 4th Bde, has been appointed to F Bde R H A ; and Maj H Le Cocq, D Bde, has been promoted Lt Col in the 4th Bde R A.

Under orders from India Head Quarters, Lt Col Crowe is directed to proceed to "Rawal Pindi" for duty ; he will accordingly proceed on the termination of the duties of the Special Committee of which Col Romer is President and he is a member.

Lt Col (Bt Col) J Spurway, 9th Bd R A, is directed to proceed from Bombay to Kirkee, for duty with the R A at the latter Station.

Both officers will travel at the public expense.

The Chief Inspr of Musketry is authorized to proceed on his annual tour of Inspection.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Persian :—
Lt W Pitt, Royal Engineers.

With reference to G O G, 796, 8th Inst, Lt Col Twynam, 15th Foot, will proceed by rail to Bombay at the public expense.

Lt W Cooke Collis, Station Staff Officer, Ahmednagar, proceeding on duty to Delhi, is directed to travel by Dak and Rail at the public expense.

Lt E L Elliot, 1st Sqdn Subn, 1st Lt Cavy, proceeding on duty to Delhi, is directed to travel by rail at the public expense.

The following Order is confirmed :—
1st (Grenadier) Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 3rd Nov 1876, directing Lt Col Williams, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt ; Maj Drummond, Wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd ; and Capt Affleck, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing officer in addition to his own duties, in succession to Col Warden, appointed Comdt 4th Rifles.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officer have leave of absence :—
Royal Artillery—Lt E Hardy (F Batty 9th Bde) from 16th Oct 1876 to 15th April 1877, in England, on medical certificate.
2nd Foot (1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade)—Lt A J Adams, Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, to appear before the Stn Hosp Medl Committee.

Ord nance Dept—Sub Conductor C Lacey, to remain in Bombay from 17th to 21st Nov 1876, in extension, preparatory to proceeding on medical certificate to Europe.

COURT MARTIAL.

Poona, 18th November 1876.

At a General Court Martial held at Neemuch, on Tuesday the 24th day of Oct 1876, No 5815, Gunner Patrick Preston, of the E Battery 4th Bde R A, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st Charge—Insubordination accompanied with personal violence, in having at Neemuch, on or about the 28th day Sept 1876, struck with his clenched fist No 4436 Collar Maker Serjt William Mathews, 4th Bde R A, the said Collar Maker Serjt William Mathews, being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office.

2nd Charge—Insubordination accompanied with personal violence in having at Neemuch, on or about the 28th day Sept 1876, offered violence against No 3605 Corporal John Harmon, 4th Bde R A, by attempting to strike him, the said Corporal John Harmon, being his superior officer and being in the execut on of his office.

3rd Charge—Having at Neemuch, on or about the 29th day of Sept 1876, been drunk.

Finding—The Court find that No 5815 Gunner Patrick Preston, 4th Bde R A, is guilty of the 1st charge, with exception of the words "with his clenched first" ; not guilty of the 2nd charge ; guilty of the 3rd charge.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner No 5815 Gunner Patrick Preston, 4th Bde R A, to be imprisoned with hard labour for three hundred and thirty-six days and to be fined £1.

J C Graves, Col, C B,
3rd Queen's Own L C, President.

Neemuch, 24th Oct 1876.

Revised Sentence—The Court having attentively considered the observations of the Revising Officer and the whole of the Proceedings, do respectfully adhere to their former sentence.

J C Graves, Col, C B,
Comdt, 3rd Queen's Own Lt Cavy, President, European General Court Martial.

Neemuch, 8th Nov 1876.

C nfirmed, but not approved, as I consider the punishment awarde inadequate to the degree of the offence on which the prisoner has been convicted.

C Staveley Lieut-Genl,
C-in-C, Bombay,

Poona, 14th Nov 1876.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, November 15.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr R F Ramsini, Offg Judge, Dinagepore, is allowed furlough for one year, under Sec 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for thirty days under Sec 18 of the Code, with effect from the 11th Dec 1876, or any subsequent date within 30 days of that date.

Mr H L Oliphant, C S, Offg Judicial Comr, Chota Nagpore, is allow d leave for three months under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect on the 23rd inst or any subsequent date within one month of that date on which he may be relieved of his acting appointment by Col J E Davies.

Mr C R Marindin, Offg Comr and Depy Collr, Buxar Div, Shahabad is allowed leave for one month from the 6th inst, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr B De, M A, As t. Mag and Collr, Shahabad, is appointed to have charge of the Buxar Div, of that Dis during the absence, on leave, of Mr C R Marindin, until further orders.

Mr C A S Bedford, Depy Mag and Depy Col, in charge of the Pachamba Sub-division of the Hazarebaugh district, is allowed leave for one month under Sec 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his office to Baboo Parbutty Coomar Mitter.

Maj E Y Walcott, Offg Cant Mag, Harrackpore, is appointed to act as Depy Comr of Lohardugga during the absence, on leave, of Mr H L Oliphant, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present officiating appointment.

Mr J Monro, C S, who reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough on the 8th inst, has been allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Mr F H Pelley, Mag and Collr having reported his arrival at Bombay from furlough on the 8th inst, has been allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Sir Stuart Saunders Hogg, Comr of Police, Calcutta and Chairman of the Corporation of the town of Calcutta, is appointed to act until further orders, as Insp r Genl of Police, Bengal.

Mr Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Offg Inspr Genl of Police, Bengal, is appointed to act as Comr of Police, Calcutta, and as Chairman of the Corporation of the town of Calcutta.

Mr R C Dutt, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Sadiya, is appointed to have charge of the Dibrugarh Sbabgaon Div of the Backergunge Dist.

Mr G S Dease, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Rungpore, was in charge of the office of Mag and Collr of that dist fro the afternoon of the 30th Sept to the forenoon of the 6th Nov 1876.

Mr John Wilmore, Offg Mag and Collr, Burra, is appointed to act as Joint Mag and Depy Collr of the first grade and posted to Maldah

Mr James Monro, C S, just returned from furlough, is re-appointed to be Dist and Sessions Judge of Sambalpur.

Mr John Verney Worgan, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye, is appointed to be Dist and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore.

Mr Thomas Smith, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore, is appointed to act as Judge of Backergunge, in the third grade during the absence, on deputation, of Col H M Boddam, or until further orders.

Mr Fred Monro, Offg Civil Surgn of Ranchee, is allowed leave for one month, under Chapter VI, Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st inst.

The services of Surgn P A Weir, M B, are reelaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Mily Dept, with effect from the date of his joining the Cal utta troops on arrival.

Mr E R Forbes, Personal Asst to the Protector of Emigrants, is allowed leave for fourteen days, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in addition of the leave granted to him under orders of the 27th Sept 1876.

Mr Henry James Newberry, B A, is appointed to be Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of Hooghly Mr Newbery will act in the first grade of Joint-Mag and Depy Coll s.

Mr C D Field, C S, is allowed furlough for two days under Sec 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the furlough granted to him under the orders of the 6th Aug 1875.

Mr. Field is also allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to join his appointment.

Mr Charles Miller, Mag of Police, Calcutta, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the date of his return from furlough.

Mr H L Jones, Dist Supt of Police, Pubna is allowed furlough for one year, under Sec 49, Chapter VI, to have for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 3rd Dec 1876.

Mr C P Crouch, Asst Supt of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Noakholly.

Dr W J Mountain, Offg Civil Medl Officer, Bankoora, is appointed to be a member of the School Committee of that Dist.

Mr J Beames, C S, a ssistant Professor, on leave, is transferred from the Dacca to the Patna College

Mr E Lethbridge, M A., Principal of the Krishnaghur College, is promoted to the second class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Mr F J Rowe, of the Bengal Educational Service, who reported his arrival in India on return from furlough on the 3rd inst, is allowed subsidiary leave for ten days to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in similar shape. It contains 82 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence ! The fact is almost beyond belief, but there it is in very marvellous shape. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole,

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE DYING AKHOOND OF SWAT —RUSSIA'S ADVANCE.

LAHORE, 18TH Nov.

The Akhoond of Swat is nearing death. Mian Gull, his eldest son, has arrived, but has not been admitted to his presence, and the youngest son is likely to succeed him. Fighting is expected in consequence. The Akhoond is disposed to leave his territory of Swat Bajare to the Ameer of Cabul, but he is displeased at the rumours of the Ameer's intention of going to the Delhi Durbar.

The Russians say they require Subz Shehar on the Amoo, but the Ameer has expressed disapproval of the proposal.

[We have searched on all our maps for Subz Shehar, but cannot find it.—ED. B. G.]

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SECOND LIFE GUARDS.

LONDON, 18TH Nov.

Viscount Templetown has been appointed to the Colonelcy of the 2nd Life Guards.

THE COMING CONFERENCE.

LONDON, 19TH Nov.

Yielding to the pressing counsels of England the Porte has accepted the forthcoming Conference unconditionally. Turkey will probably be represented by Sayvet Midhat Pasha.

STOPPAGE OF GOODS TRAFFIC IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, 18TH Nov.

The goods traffic on the railways in the south of Russia has been stopped.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 17TH Nov.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	58,000	bales.
Do. Amount forwarded	7,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats	16,000	do.
Do. Amount forwarded	3,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	57,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	429,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	127,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London ..	29 375	do.

LONDON, 17TH Nov.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull, Surats dull, The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4½d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-3
8½ lbs. do.	7-6
40s Mule Twist	0-10½
3 per cent. Consols for Account..	95¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104
Bar Silver	54

The Sum of £168,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Exchange in Paris on London short 25-15.

LINE REPORTS.—19TH NOVEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 19TH Nov., 3.1 P.M.

Mail steamer Kashgar, from Bombay, arrived.

THE Honorable Mr. Ravenscroft will take over charge of the office of the Municipal Commissioner from Mr. W. G. Pedder this afternoon. Mr. Pedder leaves Bombay by this day's mail steamer on a year's furlough to Europe.

AMONGST the list of passengers by the mail steamer to-day will be observed the name of Sir M. Westropp. The Chief Justice has taken a short term of privilege leave and proceeds to Aden for the benefit of his health, which has been failing him lately. At the same time the trip to Aden affords His Lordship an opportunity of meeting Lady Westropp and Miss Westropp at Aden, with whom he will return, arriving in Bombay about the 6th of next month.

It is confidentially whispered, we learn from a correspondent at Akola, that Colonel Allardyce, the Judicial Commissioner, is to retire from the Government Service in March next, and that a certain distinguished native judge is to succeed to the office. The same correspondent adds that Colonel Millett, Inspector General of Police, has already applied for retirement, and will close his official career in January next. It is not known who will be his successor, but from the present aspect of affairs it seems more probable that the office of Inspector General of Police will be abolished, and the duties appertaining thereto transferred to either the Financial or Judicial Commissioner of the province, who can easily take up the additional work, without detriment to the public service. Such, we are credibly told, was the expressed intention of the Government of India, when sanctioning the new administrative changes in Berar. It would be an illusion therefore for any police officer in Berar to aspire to the distinction.

REFERRING to our editorial remarks about the quantity of work thrown upon the G. I. P. Railway by the famine, a correspondent says that the outside public can hardly understand how much work is being done by the railway company. Every station on the line from Bombay to Sholapore gives evidence of grain-carrying activity, and day and night the stillness of the ghauts is awakened by heavily laden trains slowly toiling along the heights. We agree with much that our correspondent says. The famine came with a rush on the railway authorities, during the slack season, when they were hardly ready, bits of the ghauts line being under repair in consequence of the damage done during the monsoon; and a great portion of the rolling stock was in the shops getting prepared for the usual busy season. Notwithstanding all this, when a sudden spring tide of work set in, the authorities were not dismayed, and setting a stout heart to their task they have coped successfully with all the unexpected labour which was cast upon them.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, raised the rates of interest and discount one per cent.

THE *Whitehall Review* regrets "to see that Sir Capel Fitzgerald, the young Irish baronet to whom we alluded the other day, has been made a bankrupt by his unfeeling creditors. He is in his twenty-third year only."

THE latest official reports from Kachar state that the tea season was not closing so well as was anticipated Some damage is reported to have been done in Sylhet by the storm on the 1st instant, but particulars had not been received.

UNDER the authority of Government, the Commander-in-Chief will sanction the grant of special leave to officers who are desirous of attending, at their own expense, the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, between the 15th December 1876 and the 15th January 1877, in all cases where their services can be spared.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin which sails to-day with the English mails, takes out six boxes silver coins, valued at Rs. 12 100, for London, despatched by Mr. Gunputrow Mahadewrow; and one box gold coins, valued at Rs. 86,400, for London, despatched by the C. M. Bank of I. L. and China. The total shipped by this steamer amount to Rs. 98,500.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette* writing from Jammoo on 11th instant says:—"H. H. the Maharaja left this last Wednesday for Madhopore to meet His Excellency the Viceroy. It is said that on his return from Delhi there will be a general illumination and great rejoicings at Jammoo in honour of the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India."

IT is rumoured that Mr. F. W. Peterson, second assistant to the Mint Master, Calcutta is likely to be appointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint in the place of Dr. Bellew, who, the *Indian Daily News* believes, will shortly proceed on leave, and that Mr. H. A. Muller, the third assistant, is to act as second Assistant during the temporary absence of Mr. Peterson.

Vanity Fair says:—"The India Office apparently thinks it probable that ere long there may be a demand on our military resources in India. An officer the other day reported that having recovered his health before the expiration of his sick furlough he was ready to return to India. In reply he received a telegram ordering him to sail within the week. Several other officers have been similarly dealt with."

A WRITER in the *World* publishes the following good news for travellers to the East:—"There is a good chance, I hear, that before very long Pullman's sleeping-cars will be running by the weekly train from Calais to Brindisi, and *vice versa*. The present journey, as most people know, is quite horrible, owing to the wretched accommodation in the French and Italian railway carriages, the absence of lavatories, &c. Besides, it is possible enough that we may have wounded men coming back from the East before long, and to them the gentle motion of a Pullman would be doubly precious."

THE *Whitehall Review* says:—"A scheme in connection with the chance of a war with Russia has been proposed, and met with what may be termed conditional approval, by the authorities at the War Office and the India House: it is to call for volunteers in India to serve in a cavalry contingent. The rank and file of this force would be composed exclusively of Moslems, and be commanded by officers who have served in the Indian irregular cavalry. It is believed that not less than 3,000 trained horsemen could be landed in Egypt, *en route* to the seat of war, within a month of the order being given."

A WRITER in the *Whitehall Review* says:—"I see that the November number of the *Contemporary Review* has, or rather will have, a paper by Mr Gladstone upon 'The Russian Policy in Turkistan.' Is the right honourable gentleman going to defend that policy? Is he going to contradict what Mr. Schuyler has said on that subject? Is he going to declare that Russia ought to march to India and take possession of that country? I should not wonder. The ex-Premier is not in the best of humours. The silent contempt with which he has been treated by the old hereditary Whigs, and the evident determination of his party to take as leader of the Opposition Lord Hartington, have nearly together driven him crazy."

THE *World*, in an article upon polo in India, gives its readers the information that it "is in every probability true that the best polo-players in the whole world are the indigo planters of Chumparun and Tirhoot in north Behar, who have never been beaten in India, and whose small broad-backed Arab ponies, with a dash of Cutch and Kattiawar blood in them, are simply unrivalled. The true Kattiawar horse is probably a cross between four breeds—*the wild ass of the Runn of Cutch*, the Persian, the Arab, and the ordinary horse of Western India. Kattiawar ponies, with a strong element of Arab in them, are probably the best polo-ponies in the world.' What surprising nonsense, to be sure! Some one has evidently been hoaxing the *wild asses* of the *World*.

THE *World* says:—"Messrs. Bourne and Shephard, the best known of Indian photographers, are said to be engaged upon a new and interesting work, which may prove of especial importance to artists. They are photographing the various forms of Oriental cloud-cumuli, which, especially about the monsoon times, are particularly fine in contour and proportion. In England we rarely know what a *mass* of clouds appears like when distinct and clearly outlined against a calm sky, except now and then when a sudden first burst of an equinoctial gale drives up precipitately a bank of these over the western horizon, when all the zenith is blue and all the east is basking in quiet sunshine. The cloud-forms of the tropics are particularly grand, and if well reproduced will greatly interest observers of Nature. It is too much to expect, however, that the cloud embankments, which often appear with inexpressible grandeur at the bursting of a cyclone, will be caught by the camera."

Vanity Fair says:—"There is reason to believe that an attempt may shortly be made to create alarm and provoke disturbances at Constantinople by means of explosions similar to that which took place at Bremerhaven. A number of machines similar in construction to that which was enclosed in the Bremerhaven case are now, we are informed on excellent authority, on their way from Marseilles to Constantinople. It is easy to conceive the purposes to which they might be put. A few explosions taking place in front of the Embassies of the Christian Powers would at once cause a panic, would be attributed to 'Mahomedan fanaticism,' and might easily be used as the basis of a demand that the Treaty of Paris should be violated by bringing the fleets of the Powers to Constantinople 'for the defence of the foreign inhabitants and the Christians in general.' The Power that would profit by such a step would, of course, be Russia, which desires above all to deprive the Porte of the exclusive control of the Dardanelles."

THE *Pioneer* writes:—"The wild stories circulated in Bombay about two lakhs of people having migrated to the Nizam's territory, have now been toned down by a statement that they are on their way back. It is very desirable that the Bombay Government, by keeping the public informed promptly of all that takes place, should prevent unscrupulous newsmongers from creating a false and mischievous excitement. Famine relief measures have now been fairly started in the afflicted districts, and it will be the duty of Government to issue at short intervals a narrative of all that transpires. The distress in Behar showed us (if, indeed, any practical illustration was needed) how powerfully English opinion can influence Indian administration in matters of this kind, and already no doubt the pathetic story of the girl Kooloum and her little sister aged six has been served at British breakfast tables by skilful literary cooks. The less that sort of thing is done the better, and Government can do a good deal to prevent it by keeping authentic information in advance of alarmist reports."

THE accounts of the loss of life and devastation caused by the late cyclone in Bengal add to the number of persons who have lost their lives and tend to confirm the impression that the calamity was one of the worst that has ever happened. The *Indian Daily News* says:—"Our Dacca correspondent tells us that from official sources he obtains the information that one hundred thousand human beings were drowned in the storm-wave! But he has good grounds for believing this to be below the mark. He concludes that *two hundred thousand human beings* and the same number of cattle have been drowned. About fifty thousand persons are probably in the greatest danger of starvation, having lost everything. And all the live-stock are in danger of dying of hunger and thirst, for the sand has filled all the tanks. Dribblets of news come into Dacca everyday, proving that the catastrophe is far more terrible than was at first supposed. Mr. Harney, an intelligent and influential zemindar of Dacca, has lost five thousand of his ryots, and of course the destruction to his property is great. He lately built a very strong bungalow in the submerged district. This house is the only one for miles around that has not been swept away. A hundred persons were saved by being floated on to its roof. This shows that bungalows can be built strong enough to resist a storm wave, and that consequently most of the dreadful loss of life might have been prevented if the houses had been built like Mr. Harney's bungalow. There is bitter mourning in many a house in Dacca. Our correspondent spoke yesterday to a native gentleman who had lost eleven relatives. Such a sudden and appalling calamity has probably not happened in these parts for the past two centuries."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of October 27, in an article on the "Provocations to Religious War," notices the meetings of Mahomedans in Bombay on Sunday, the 24th September, when the memorial to the Queen was adopted, praying Her Majesty to protect the integrity of Turkey. The *Pall Mall* also notices the sermon preached by the Bishop of Bombay on the evening of the same Sunday at the Cathedral. As to the propriety of the Bishop the *Pall Mall* writes as follows:—

Never did an Englishman less need to disclaim being a member of the Egyptian party than the Bishop of Bombay. He has thrown aside not only every rag of decency, but every shred of prudence. No words can be too strong for the frantic recklessness of an Englishman who, in a great railway station, who should in India publicly denounce the religion of a great section of the Indian people as "incompatible with civilisation" on the very day selected by them for meeting at once to profess their loyalty to the Queen and to state, in respectful and moderate language, that their religious sympathies led them to hope that her Majesty would not lightly abandon a policy which, as they justly say, has been favoured for twenty years by Englishmen of all classes and parties. Such an open outrage on native feeling is more significant than a bushel of the gossip of the Prince of Wale's suite, by which a recent correspondent of the *Times* seemed to be so sorely aggrieved. The folly of the sermon puts it out of sight its indecency, though it is no small thing that a high ecclesiastical official paid out of the Indian taxes to preside over a handful of clergy, and therefore straining the principle of an Establishment to the utmost, should on the same occasion publicly insult the faith of forty millions and the Prince Minister of the Queen. But whatever evil has been done is now irremediable, and it only remains to point out that the violence which was displayed by Bishop Myrie has its source in the same passions which have lent so much of its ailment to the English anti-ritualistic agitation. The fact is that the "Bulgarian horrors" have been a god-send to the extreme sacerdotal party in the Anglican Church. Nothing is dearer to an Englishman than to find an opportunity of co-religionist with whom he can sympathize without compromising himself, and yet the opportunities for such sympathy were till lately rare. It is more than two centuries since English Protestants could call, like Bishop Myrie, for vengeance on those "slaughtered saints" who "were slain by the bloody Piedmontese that rolled mother with infant down the rocks." Now, one must go to an obscure Mediterranean island to find a persecuted Protestant, and, moreover "Protestant" has become a term of abuse with zealous Anglicans. The victims of the Piedmontese "atrocities" were those who kept the truth "when all our fathers worshipped stocks and stones;" those ancient stones have come again into fashion. The difficulty is to find a superstitious Christian under persecution who is not a Papist. The "triple Tyrant" of Milton's noble sonnet is not the bugbear in England he used to be; but still there is a feeling among English clergymen that too much sympathy with oppressed Catholic Poles would be giving points to Cardinal Manning. The Greek Christian, however, observes an elaborate ritual; he bows before pictures; his clergy almost agreed to a form of words which would conceal from them and their Anglican friends that they disagreed to a fundamental theological tenet; and he believes almost everything except the infallibility of the Pope and the second-rate of the Roman See. It is really past doubt that the attractiveness of the Greek Church to English Ritualists has been one powerful element in the popular feeling lately aroused, and thus has been brought about the singular alliance of rigid dogmatists and ceremonialists with religionists of every vague a type that everything savouring of mystery, down to pulling men's trousers and writing nonsense on slates, seems to them worthy of respect.

BOMBAY.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of the University of Bombay for this year commences to-day.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.—Sir Philip Wodehouse returned to Bombay from Poona on Friday evening last, and His Excellency holds a levee in the New Secretariat on the 24th instant.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—A small subscription list has been got up among native ladies in Bombay, the credit of which is due to the mother of Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote. She has put down a sum of Rs. 10 a month, and 51 other ladies have put down from one to three rupees monthly, making a total monthly contribution of Rs. 160 to the relief fund.

PUBLIC MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.—We learn that the requisition to convene a public meeting in the Town Hall, for taking measures for the relief of the distress in the famine-stricken districts, will be sent to the Sheriff of Bombay to-day or to-morrow, unless the notice of postponement which we publish to-day should alter the resolution of the promoters as to a meeting being held now.

A NEGLIGENT CART-DRIVER.—On Saturday last, Sadoo Bawa, a cart-driver, was fined Rs. 5, by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for crossing a Port Trust railway level crossing at Carnac Bunder after due warning had been given him not to cross. A collision took place between a railway engine that was passing at that time at a slow pace and the prisoner's cart. Fortunately no serious damage was done, but the back portion of the cart was smashed. The prisoner was charged at the instance of Mr. E. Watkins, an employé of the Port Trust.

HORNBY ROW.—We understand that the residents of Hornby Row have forwarded a numerously signed petition to the Municipal Commissioner, representing that the funds that were set aside for widening and asphalting the Bazar Gate Street, may be very appropriately applied to asphalting Hornby Row. Amongst those who have signed the representation to the Commissioner are Mr. Cooper, our Senior Magistrate, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and some other European and native gentlemen and ladies. We trust the prayer of the petitioners will meet with success at the hands of the Municipal authorities.

A NEST OF GAMBLERS.—On Friday night last several gamblers were arrested at a common gaming house at Candawady by the police, headed by Mr. Superintendent Price and Mr. Inspector Chislett. The chief of the gamblers is a Parsee, named Hormusjee Merwanjee; the others are all Hindoos, about eleven in number. They were on Saturday last charged with the offence of being found gaming with dice, cards, and money in a common gaming house, at the instance of the above two police officers, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court. The whole of the prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge. Prisoner No. 1, Hormusjee Merwanjee, was fined Rs. 15, and the rest Rs. 10 each. The money Rs. 15-5-9, which was found lying on the ground when the arrest was made, was ordered by the Magistrate to be put in the Court's poor-box.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following persons were prosecuted on Saturday last at the instance of the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:—Dunsing Dooky, timber dealer, for working his bullock near the Victoria Gardens, the animals being lame of the right foreleg, was fined Rs. 3.—Ram-Harry, cartman, for working his bullocks in Parell Road, one of the animals having an ulcer on its neck and the other suffering from an incise wound on the belly near the shoulder of the left foreleg, was fined Rs. 3.—Balloo Camoo, cartman, for working his bullock near the Null Bazaar, the animal being lame of the right foreleg, was fined Rs. 3.—Jose Dowlata, cart-driver, was charged with working a bullock which was lame from a sore foot, was fined Rs. 3.—Gunnoo Dawjee, cart-driver, was charged with working a bullock which was lame from a stone bruise, and was fined Rs. 3.

ASSAULT AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.—On Friday last a European, Mr. George White, a cutter in one of the tailoring establishments in the Fort, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with committing an assault against the person of another European, named Mr. Stidston, on the night previous, at the Esplanade Hotel. The complainant being laid up in the European General Hospital, the case was postponed for hearing to the 24th instant pending his recovery. The prisoner was allowed to be held to bail in a sum of Rs. 500 and himself signing a bond for Rs. 1 000. The assault is alleged to have been committed in the billiard room of the Esplanade Hotel. The complainant's arm was dislocated in the encounter that took place.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—On Saturday last four Mahomedan vagrants, named Ismail Ameer, Tuggoo Doolajee, Ismail Russool, and Ahmed Fyzoo, were sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, prisoner No 1 to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail, and the other three to two months' hard labour each in the same jail, on being adjudged guilty of committing an atrocious assault on the night previous on the person of Ruttonjee Dosabhoy, a liquor shopkeeper on the Falkland Road, on his declining to supply them with liquor *gratis*. The assault might have terminated in a more serious manner, but for the timely assistance rendered by Mr. Superintendent Price and Mr. Inspector Chislett, who at once arrested the parties and quelled the disturbance. The prisoners are alleged to be the head of the neighbourhood in consequence of the impositions which they practise about that locality.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday last at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Gungajee Ramjee. Deceased was about 40 years of age, a porter in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company at the Dadur station. On Monday last, the 13th instant, about midnight, deceased was engaged with other porters in shunting some railway waggons. While coming from between the waggons his foot caught against a rail and tripped him throwing him on the rail. Before deceased could get up he was run over, when his right arm was crushed in two places and he also sustained other serious injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his arm had to be amputated up to the shoulder blade, and he expired on the evening of Thursday last from the nervous shock he had sustained. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally run over by a railway waggon."

FATAL TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Chemee, woman. Deceased was a widow, about 50 years of age, who supported herself by working at a wood depot and by begging. She was rather deaf and her sight was dim in consequence of her age. On Sunday, the 12th instant, at 6 p. m., she met with an accident on the Bhendy Bazaar Road in endeavouring to cross that road from the Erskine Road while tram car was approaching. She was knocked down by the tram car and the wheels passed over her right foot causing a compound fracture of that foot and laceration of the tendons, vessels, &c., of the part. Deceased sustained also several other wounds on the body and extremities, and her face was abraded in several places. She was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital and remained there up to the time of her death, which took place at 7 o'clock on last Friday morning. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by gangrene, the result of injuries received by her having been accidentally run over by a tramway car."

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

FROM an advertisement which appears on the front page, it will be seen that it is proposed to honour St. Andrew's day (the 30th November) among Freemasons of the Scottish Constitution, by holding a banquet at the Masonic Hall, Cumballa Hill Road. M. Ms. of every constitution are invited to attend. The arrangements are in the hands of the Grand Secretary, Mr. Harry G. Rowell, Waverley Hotel.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr Justice Bayley presides at the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commence to-day. There are for trial in all twenty-seven cases implicating thirty prisoners, of whom nineteen are Hindoos, eight Mahomedans, and three Parsees. There are thirteen cases of theft, four of house-breaking, and one each of the undermentioned offences:—Murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, exposing a newly-born child, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, being in possession of a forged Government promissory note, abetment of cheating, giving false evidence, using a Government stamp known to have been before used, kidnapping, and criminal breach of trust. Seven of the cases have been committed by Mr. Cooper, seven by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and thirteen by Mr. Nana Morojee.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held on Saturday afternoon, in the Municipal buildings, Captain Henry presided, and the other members present were:—Dr. Blaney, Lieutenant-Colonel Hancock, Mr. Mathew, Dr. Cook, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Mr. Shantaram Narayen.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 699, charges on account of the Tulsi water works as in advance against the new water works loan.

The Municipal Commissioner reported the acceptance by him of the tender of Mr. George Pilcher for the supply to the Municipality of grain from 1st to 31st December next.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to an agreement by which Government grant 25½ acres of land, at a nominal rent of one rupee per annum, near the junction of the Haines Road and the B. B. and C. I. Railway for a temporary stores yard for the Tulsi Lake Iron works; and also to a conveyance from Mr. A. C. Coura of 6·97 square yards of ground in Church Street and Nowland Street, Mazagon, at Rs. 10 per square yard.

Read a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding a letter from the Assistant Engineer No. 6,084 of 1876, recomending the sale at Rs. 20 per square yard to Jotha Nagsey of 43 square yards of ground at No 11 Chinch Bunder, 1st Row, being a portion of the land taken from him for street improvement.

The recomendation was adopted.

Another memorandum was read from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding an application from Mr. Nicholas Balljee asking to be paid at the rate of Rs. 15 per square yard for his land in Candawady Lane, instead of Rs. 5 per square yard, as sanctioned by the Town Council on the 10th October last.

Mr. Cook and Ruttonjee Narayen Khote said he knew the land, and Rs. 5 per square yard was quite enough to pay for it.

The application was declined.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 7,200, being the amount of expenses incurred in erecting a building for the dessicating machine at Cammatteepoora, and constructing a wooden shed and railing, &c.

Sanction was also given to an excess of Rs 120 in the expenditure under Section I. D. (Conservancy) for the feed for bullocks, rendered necessary by the increased price of grain, to be met by a transfer from Section I. C., Contingencies (Cemeteries).

The further consideration of Mr. Rienzi Walton's paper on the subject of surface drainage was an item on the notice paper, but it was postponed.

THE VEHAR WATER SUPPLY PROPOSED SURFACE RESERVOIR.

Mr. Pedder introduced a report by Mr. Braham, Acting Executive Engineer, on the subject of the water supply from the Vehar lake, and recommending certain improvements, the chief of which is the construction of a surface reservoir at Bhundarwada Hill, Mazagon, at a cost of Rs. 4,16,000. Mr. Pedder said:—It will be in the remembrance of the Town Council that in para. 29 of my letter to Government, No. A 2634, of 11th May 1875, on the subject of the Tulsi watersupply project, I advocated the construction of a service reservoir in Bombay for the Vehar water-supply in order to give that supply the same great advantage which the Tulsi supply will have in being passed through the Malabar Hill service reservoir, and in his note of 4th October 1875, Colonel Crofton, the professional adviser of the Government of India on questions of water-supply, warmly supported this suggestion.

2. Mr. Braham, the Deputy Executive Engineer, has been so good as to take up the subject, and has prepared a very careful scheme for a service reservoir for Vehar water. His report is a very exhaustive and interesting one. I have, therefore, had it printed, and now lay it before the Council.

3. I should like to have proposed that the scheme, as proposed by Mr. Braham, be at once considered with a view to its being carried out, if approved, as soon as possible. But it is at present quite hopeless to expect to obtain the necessary funds, and I therefore would suggest that Mr. Braham be thanked for his interesting and valuable report, and that formal consideration of it be deferred till the Tulsi water-works have made so much progress as to enable us to judge whether any considerable margin between this total cost and the sum advanced in loan by the Government of India for the improvement of the water-supply by the construction of a service reservoir. Should this be the case or should the finances of the city be otherwise in a position to provide the cost, Mr. Braham's scheme should be regulary considered, and, if approved, should be sent to and carried out.

4. It will be observed that the chief difference between Mr. Braham's scheme and that originally suggested is that it was originally proposed to have the service reservoir somewhere about Chinchpoogly, a great deal nearer to the city. The advantage of this alteration if practicable financially in saving loss of head and in reducing the length of cost by 42 inches main is obvious.

5. I may add, with reference to recent discussions as to the quantity of water actually given by Vehar to the city, that it will be satisfactory to the Council to observe that the very careful experiments, independently conducted by Mr. Braham and me, worked out by his own formulas, entirely support what Mr. Walton and myself have hitherto, maintained that the quantity of water actually supplied from Vehar to Bombay averages about 11 million gallons a day. Mr. Braham finds that the quantity actually passes Chinchpoogly, and which is of course actually discharged in the city south of that point, averages from 9½ to 10½ million gallons, and making the allowance required for the water previously taken off the main north of Chinchpoogly for the supply of Barbours, Coorla, Mahim, Parell, &c., about 2 million gallons a day, it will be seen that Mr. Braham makes the total discharge from the lake to average a little over 11 million gallons a day. It may now, I think, be considered established that the city proper does get from 9 to 10 million gallons a day, instead of, as recently asserted, only 6 or 7 million gallons. The point is of importance, because it may now be considered proved that Vehar and Tulsi are capable of supplying an adequate quantity of water to the city.

On the motion of the Chairman it was resolved that a note of thanks should be passed to Mr. Braham, and that the report should be circulated among the members of the Town Council and Corporation.

Dr. Blaney said if the householders really knew the advantages of the scheme, they would voluntarily tax themselves to pay for it.

MR. PEDDER'S DEPARTURE.

Dr. Blaney said he thought it was due to themselves and to Mr. Pedder that the Town Council should express their satisfaction at the most admirable and efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office as Municipal Commissioner. (Hear, hear.) He had worked together with the Town Council in the kindest manner, which was much to be desirable than that the city should be troubled with contention and suspicions. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Cook quite concurred in the remarks of Dr. Blaney.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought they lost in Mr. Pedder a very good adviser. However, the loss was not hopeless, as they hoped to welcome him back again at the end of twelve months.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen said they hoped so, but could not look upon it being so lucky. Mr. Pedder might find himself on his return higher up on the ladder.

The meeting then terminated, the members individually wishing a cordial "God speed" to Mr. Pedder, who, we understand, leaves for England by to-days mail steamer.

"THERE was an old family feud between them" was what a witness in a Chicago murder case said to the jury. The judge asked her if she didn't mean "feud;" and she asked him who was telling the story.

Two court ladies having had a warm dispute and called one another by the worst of names, the Duke of Buckingham remarked, "Why they called one another names only!" He was answered, in the negative, "Pooh!" rejoined he, "then I will soon reconcile them."

HIGH COURT.—18TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

A DISPUTE BETWEEN NAIQUINS OR DANCING GIRLS.

BALLA NAIQUIN VS. SUCCOO NAIQUIN AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, on behalf of the plaintiff, the granddaughter of the first defendant, applied for a rule nisi calling upon the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained from interfering with or disposing of the moveable family property. The defendant Succoo Naiquin and her daughter Soka Naiquin had by their profession required large property, moveable and immoveable among the latter being several fields at Alibaug. Soka, who had adopted the plaintiff as her daughter, was now dangerously ill; and taking advantage of that circumstance, the defendants had turned plaintiff out of the house and were making away with the moveable property. The second defendant Balcrishna Wasudeo, a clerk in the Custom House, was a friend of the first.

His Lordship granted a rule nisi as prayed for.

Mr. Lang applied for the appointment of a receiver on the ground that Balcrishna was a man of straw and was supported by the first defendant.

His Lordship—I don't see why I should assume that this man will disobey the order of the Court. If he does, I'll put him in jail.

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE CASE.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY AND OTHERS VS. COORJEE PEADJEE AND OTHERS.

Some time before the vacation, a judge's summons was granted by His Lordship calling upon the plaintiffs to show cause why they should not pull down or reduce the height of one of the walls built by them on either of the footpaths leading to the defendant's ground on the Towers of Silence hill. The application was to be argued before his Lordship in chambers on Saturday, but owing to the indisposition of Mr. Purcell, plaintiffs' counsel, the matter stands adjourned until after the Criminal Sessions.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held at 4, Meadow Street, on Saturday afternoon last. A delay of half an hour beyond the advertised time secured a quorum of a dozen shareholders, and Mr. A. D. Sassoon, a director, was called to the chair.

Mr. Storrar, one of the secretaries and agents, read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of proceedings of the last two meetings held on 14th August and 12th October 1876.

The Chairman—There was a special resolution proposed at the former meeting by Mr. Wood (changing the number of directors), which requires confirmation. I don't know it requires special confirmation, but it has been the custom. Perhaps Mr. Cheetham, seconded by Mr. Martin Wood, and carried unanimously, that the special resolution be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. W. Trant, seconded by Mr. Wood, and carried unanimously, that the minutes of proceedings of the last two meetings, just read, be confirmed.

The Chairman—I am sorry we have been so far irregular that we have no *quorum*.

Mr. Trant—There was a *quorum* when we began.

The Chairman—Then we have a gentleman has since left.

Mr. Trant—There is one gentleman who holds a proxy.

The Chairman—Then we have a *quorum*, and the business may proceed. The first proposition is to receive the directors' report and balance sheet. I don't think it requires any comment, and it is the best that could be presented to the shareholders. The only item to notice is the stock in hand, which is put down at Rs. 91,483. I can afford some explanation further than the report shows. We did not think it was our duty to explain the deficit in the former balance sheet. I can say that the directors have done their utmost in promoting the interests of the society; and have the secretaries, who have worked very hard. (Hear, hear.) We have reduced the deficit from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 3,000, and show a balance in the Bank, which has not been the case since the society was started. (Applause.)

Mr. Cheetham took exception to the accounts, which, he said, were incorrect.

The Chairman explained the matter. The difference in the goods purchased and the goods sold was Rs. 43,000.

Mr. Cheetham—There is no reason that, because a mistake was made formerly, that the same mistake should be made now.

The Chairman—Is it a mistake?

Mr. Cheetham—It is certainly.

The Chairman—Why was this objection not made at the previous meeting?

Mr. Cheetham—Because I was not present at it. Your account shows a profit of Rs. 3,741. It is not a profit; and the accounts are incorrect.

A Shareholder—But how do you show it is not correct? That's assuming it is not correct.

Mr. Cheetham—Is Rs. 91.483 the value of the Company's property on the 31st July 1876?

The Chairman—Yes, it would be as nearly as possible if we take the value in the same way as it was done before.

Mr. Cheetham—Can you say that your stores are worth exactly to a pie the same as they were a year ago? I want a categorical answer, for every thing depends upon the correctness of your accounts.

The Chairman—I can't answer exactly to a pie. I'll try to show you, as much as we can, what we have done. (Enters into details which are of no public interest.) If you assimilate this, you will find the valuation is all right to a pie, the same as you find in the balance sheet of 30th June 1875.

Mr. Cheetham—We will accept your valuation as correct, but what is your valuation? We don't want to blame you at all. I simply came here to point out the mistakes. Those items are not correct.

The Chairman—We had to accept them as correct.

Mr. Cheetham—I appeal to you whether this amount represents the stock in hand?

The Chairman—Taken on the same basis as the previous stock the amount is correct. Taking our own valuation, the stock is worth Rs. 62,237.

The following is the explanation of the directors on this point, as given in the report:—"The auditors notice that no sum has been written off for depreciation of stock. This was not done in the balance sheets above referred to; if it had, the value of the stock in the balance sheet of the 30th June 1875, would have been exhibited at about Rs. 88,500, instead of over Rs. 98,000 and the deficit at that date as over Rs 25,000 instead of Rs. 15,000. The directors have not written off any sum for depreciation of stock, as they consider that it would not be equitable to debit the period under review with the whole amount of that depreciation, which ought to have been spread over the period from 1874 to the present time, by taking the former valuation of stock to be correct."

Mr. Cheetham—You have simply taken the figures from the former accounts without any regard to the stock now in hand. I move that, under the circumstances, the account be referred back.

The Chairman—I may state that the balance sheet has to be handed in to the Registrar by Monday next, or a fine will be imposed.

Mr. Trant said the depreciation in stock was a loss during the whole period from the commencement of the society, and he did not think it would be fair to the present directors to write it off at once. It was his duty on several occasions to propose a vote of censure on the directors, and he had the honour of carrying the votes. He had now, however, the pleasure to support the directors. They had done their best in the interests of the society; and looking to the workings of the clique who wanted to break up the society and to other circumstances, he must say the present directors had brought the society into a satisfactory position, and that they merited the support of the shareholders. (Applause.)

Mr. Cheetham—Is the company in a better position now than it was twelve months ago?

The Chairman—Certainly it is.

Mr. Cheetham—It may be financially, but the question is, is it so actually? That's what I want to ascertain, and this your accounts don't show.

The Chairman—It is an easy sum to work out; it is not a difficult thing at all.

Mr. Cheetham—I propose that the accounts be referred back to the directors with a view to their correction.

Mr. Wood said he had the misfortune to differ both with the directors and the auditors, and the former were quite mistaken if not the latter. He could quite follow the explanation that was given. He understood that the stock was valued as it stood; and that was the principle on which the stock of 30th September 1875 was taken. The directors' explanation might turn out to be correct, but the question was whether the stock in hand was valued at Rs. 91,483?

The Chairman—It is the value on the same basis as before.

Mr. Wood said the actual position of the accounts was that the loss of Rs. 3,741 had to be added to the former loss of Rs. 15,000, making a total loss of Rs. 18,000. The loss this year was very little, and that was to the credit of the present management so far. With these explanations Mr. Wood had no hesitation to support the motion of the Chairman. He would at the same time suggest that the stock be taken on a different basis next time. He would take this opportunity of referring to one or two other points. They must see how much was due to the secretaries and to the directors. It was a p

tion of the nature of the opium trade, and of the manner in which the duty, so far as Bombay is concerned, is collected. The Government of India, in its letter No. 2393 in the Financial Department, dated Simla, the 23th August 1876, in reply to a memorial from Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. on the subject of the provision in this Bill as to warehouses, stated—"The Government do not anticipate prejudice to trade therefrom, any more than in the case of other articles which are manipulated and dealt in while in bond." The Chamber begs, with great deference, to submit that, so far from the establishment of Government warehouses not prejudicing the trade, the greatest possible loss and inconvenience must result to the trade from such a proceeding, and that opium *not being in bond* stands in quite a different position from "other articles which are manipulated and dealt in while in bond." In the same letter, the Government of India adds "that the proposed legislation as respects warehouses is only *permissive*, and that the power taken will not be exercised without careful consideration in each case, or without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council." But the "permissive" character of the clause appears to the Chamber to be an objection to it; inasmuch as an enactment of this kind fraught with such serious consequences to all concerned in the trade, if required at all, should be positive, and, if not required, it should not be allowed a place in the Act. The Chamber has been favoured with copies of the memorial above referred to, and of the memorial of the principal opium merchants of Bombay, dated 28th August 1876, both addressed to your Excellency. These memorials correctly set forth how injurious the enactment, if ever brought into operation, would prove to all interested in the export trade in opium, from which so large a portion of the public revenue is derived, and will, the Chamber trusts, receive the careful consideration of your Excellency in Council before the Bill is passed.

That the export trade in opium has for many years been carried on at this port in godowns built for the purpose and belonging to private individuals, to whom heavy loss will accrue if the establishment of Government warehouses for opium is enacted.

Your memorialists therefore pray that, for the reasons set forth, the provisions relating to the establishment of Government warehouses for opium contained in the Opium Bill, No. 11. of 1876, now before the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, be, so far as these provisions relate to Bombay, expunged from the proposed Bill.

And your memorialists will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

In the name and on behalf of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

GEORGE F. HENRY, Chairman.
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 9th September 1876.

No 3052

To the Secy. to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Simla, the 26th September 1876.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 9th September 1876, submitting a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, praying that the provision contained in the Bill now before the Legislative Council of the Governor General, entitled "The Opium Act, 1876," for the establishment of Government warehouses for opium may be expunged, so far as Bombay is concerned.

2. In reply, I am desired to observe, with reference to the assertion that the greatest possible "inconvenience" and "heavy loss" to the trade must be the result of the establishment of warehouses, that, in the absence of any explanation by the Chamber of Commerce, His Excellency in Council does not understand how this alleged inconvenience and loss can arise.

3. If opium is *bona fide* intended for exportation, it does not seem to the Governor General in Council that it can be a hardship to the dealers to be required to deposit it in one place near the export wharf.

4. After a careful consideration of the memorial, His Excellency in Council does not see sufficient grounds to justify a modification of the opinions expressed on this subject in the letter to Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., No. 2393, dated 29th August last, referred to by the Chamber of Commerce.—I have, &c.,

D. BARBOUR,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 13th October 1876.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, Simla.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Under Secretary's letter No. 3052, dated the 26th ultimo, in which it is stated that after a careful consideration of the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, praying that the provisions contained in the Bill now before the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, entitled, the Opium Act 1876, for the establishment of Government warehouses for opium, may be expunged so far as Bombay is concerned, His Excellency in Council does not see sufficient grounds to justify a modification of the opinions expressed on the subject in his letter to Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., No. 2393, dated 29th August last.

As the Government of India has not favoured the Chamber with any explanation of the reasons rendering the introduction of this measure necessary, the Chamber trusts that the following communication may yet induce His Excellency in Council to reconsider his decision.

The opinions expressed by His Excellency in Council in his letter to Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. were, that "the object of the measure was to protect the revenue derived from opium, and that the Government did not anticipate prejudice to trade therefrom any more than in the case of other articles which are manipulated and dealt in while in bond." With regard to the protection of the revenue, the Chamber has already shown that legislation with that object is unnecessary, for, under the system, which has existed since 1830, of requiring the duty on opium brought into Bombay for exportation to have been previously paid to the Government-General's Agent in the Malwa districts, the establishment of Government warehouses in Bombay could not possibly add to the security of the revenue or aid in the prevention of smuggling. On this point, indeed, the views of the Chamber are in complete harmony with those of Government. In the correspondence which passed between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay relative to the permission applied for by Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. to ship opium from the Sassoon Dock and Wharf, His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, in his letter No. 9969 of the 18th December last, laid down that the permission should only be withheld, if there was reason to think that its concession would be incompatible with the perfect security of the public revenue. No facts or statements were adduced by the Government of Bombay on that occasion to prove that the revenue would be endangered. On the contrary, the whole tenour of that Government's reply No. 1254, dated 26th February last, was an admission that by the system under which the Malwa opium duty is collected, it was not possible for the revenue to suffer; and the permission was granted. The Chamber, while entirely agreeing with the Government of Bombay on this point, respectfully submits that it is due to an important trade that full information, of a definite and satisfactory character, showing that, without this implied protection, the interests of the revenues of India will suffer, should be furnished, before legislation calculated to interfere vexatiously with that trade is resorted to. It believes, that under the present system, the revenue is perfectly secured, and that the proposed enactment is therefore quite unnecessary.

The Chamber can only account for the statement that Government did not anticipate prejudice to trade from the establishment of Government warehouses any more than in the case of other articles which are manipulated and dealt in while in bond, by the supposition that the Government of India were labouring under a misconception as to the manner in which the duty, so far as Bombay is concerned, is collected; for the opium when warehoused is not only not in bond, but must always be covered by a pass from the Governor-General's Agent, failing which, it would be liable to confiscation under Section 10 of the proposed Act. The Chamber, in its memorial, asserted that the establishment of Government warehouses for opium would result in great inconvenience and loss to the trade; and, with reference to the remark that His Excellency in Council does not understand how this inconvenience and loss can arise, I am directed to observe that the Chamber desired to abstain from wearying His Excellency in Council with detailed explanations of the nature of this inconvenience and loss, because these had already been correctly and fully given by Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., and by the opium merchants, in their memorials to the Government of India previously referred to by the Chamber.

It is universally admitted that all changes which tend to fetter or interfere with the freedom of a trade must be productive of inconvenience to those engaged in it; and when the article concerned is one of great value, requiring extreme care in its manipulation, and privacy in the transaction connected with it the inconvenience must be increased to such an extent as to lead to serious loss. In the case of opium, the operation of this general principle becomes very marked, and the Chamber respectfully submits that the publicity which in Government warehouses would necessarily be given to every negociation, and to the result of the inspection or examination of every chest of opium, would tend seriously to hamper the operations of both buyers and sellers, and would inevitably be the cause of loss to one party or the other according to the state of the market. A further element of inconvenience and loss would be introduced by the necessity of adhering to fixed hours of business, and by the extra fees and penalties to which the merchants would be subjected, if they were bound to deposit their opium, until exported, in a Government warehouse. As a present, the purchases for export are all made within the three or four days immediately preceding the departure of the China mail steamer, and the largest amount of business is (as the steamer always leaves on Monday or Tuesday) frequently done on Sunday, on which day the Government warehouses would be closed. On the large amounts involved in opium transactions, the interest which would be lost if the purchases and payments were spread over a large number of days, would make a serious difference to those engaged in the trade.

The Chamber trusts that the foregoing explanation will suffice to convince His Excellency in Council that it would be a hardship to the merchants trading in opium to compel the intended for exportation, if they were compelled to deposit it "in one place near the export wharf," and they venture to hope that the remark just quoted from the letter under acknowledgment does not foreshadow an intention of placing a monopoly of the custody of duty-paid opium in the hands of the Bombay Port Trust—a scheme which, while the interest of the imperial revenues do not render it necessary, would have the effect of increasing the revenues of the Port Trust at the expense of the owners of the extensive range of warehouses now used for opium which are in close proximity to the Town Bunder, and which were built for the opium trade, and of the owners of the Sassoon Dock, to whom the privilege of shipping opium from their Dock has recently been granted.

For these reasons, the Chamber desires again to urge on His Excellency in Council the desirability of expunging from Act II., entitled, the Opium Act 1876, now before the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, the provisions relating to the establishment of Government warehouses for opium, so far as these provisions relate to Bombay.

But, if His Excellency in Council still insists on these provisions being retained in the Bill, the Chamber respectfully urges—

1. That as in the concluding portion of clause (9) of section 8 of the proposed Bill, it appears to be contemplated that "the duty leviable on opium may not be paid within 12 months from the date of warehousing the same," it should be distinctly stated in the Act that the provisions relating to Government warehouses shall be applicable only to opium *in bond*, that is to say, to opium on which duty has not been paid.

2. That all warehouses now and previously used and proved to be suitable for the opium trade shall be entitled to be licensed. The Chamber considers that new Government warehouses are not wanted now, and that private owners of property ought not to be made to suffer without any reason whatever.

3. That the "fees for warehousing," referred to in clause (9) of section 8, shall not exceed the cost of warehousing the drug at present.

4. That the facilities, which merchants have at present in private opium warehouses, shall be afforded to them in such warehouses as may be erected by Government without any extra cost for keeping such warehouses open over-time, or on Sundays; and

5. That means shall be adopted in order that the opium merchants may carry on their trade with the same secrecy in Government warehouses as they are now enabled to do in private warehouses.

The Chamber, however, would in conclusion respectfully remind His Excellency that the plan of depositing opium in warehouses approved by Government to enable the owners to delay paying duty for 12 months was tried, under Bombay Regulation 21 of 1827, but was not found to work satisfactorily, and was rescinded by Regulation 20 of 1836, when the present system of requiring the duty brought on opium to Bombay for exportation to have been previously paid to the Governor-General's Agent in Malwa was enforced. The present system, while affording perfect security to the revenue, is satisfactory to the trade, and the Chamber with great deference submits that, in the absence of good and sufficient reasons, it should not be departed from in the manner now contemplated.—I have, &c.

J. GORDON, Secretary.
GEORGE F. HENRY, Chairman.

No. 3817.

Financial Department.

To the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 13th October 1876, again urging that the provisions contained in the "Opium Bill 1876" for the establishment of Government warehouses for opium may be omitted therefrom so far as Bombay is concerned.

2. In reply I am directed to state that the Hon'ble the President in Council regrets that he is unable to modify the decision conveyed in my letter No. 3052, dated 26th September last, and to say that the establishment of Government warehouses for opium is intended principally for the protection of the revenue from the home consumption of opium. I am also to request that you will remind the Chamber again that the proposed legislation is only permissive and is not designed to apply to Bombay in particular. It will not be applied to Bombay as long as other measures are found sufficient. Warehouses may be established in any part of India in which they may appear necessary but only with the sanction of the Government of India.

3. With regard to the alternative proposals of the Chamber, I am desired to say that the Hon'ble the President in Council is unable to approve the suggestion that the provisions relating to Government warehouses shall be applicable only to opium on which duty has not been paid, and that all warehouses now and previously used and proved to be suitable for the opium trade shall be entitled to be licensed.

4. Nor can it be stated in the Act that the "fees for warehousing" shall not exceed the cost of warehousing the drug at present, but I am to explain that it is not intended that the Government should derive a profit from the rent of the opium warehouses.

5. As regards the two remaining proposals, I am to say that every facility will be afforded for the conduct of business in the Government warehouses which is afforded in other bonded warehouses or which the peculiarities of the trade may be shown to require.—I have, &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to Government of India.

Simla, 31st October.

THE CYCLONE DISTRICT.

(From Indian Daily News' Correspondent.)

TUZZIMUDDIN DUKHIN SHABAZPORE,
TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

I SENT of last night a letter written on my way to Dowlutkhan, the civil station of this sub-division. I had no time to write of the horrors of that place. Indeed, they are indescribable. All the way up the khall for three miles the banks were lined with corpses and the carcasses of cattle, besides many floating down with the tide. Dowlutkhan itself was in a dreadful state, like the scene of a battle: there had been about one thousand persons killed at that one place, some of the dead had been removed, and men were employed, as they had been for two days past, in the work of removing from sight the putrifying bodies. But the work seemed interminable. Not a house was left standing. The bazaar was nearly half a mile long, forming a street of flourishing shopkeepers: of this nothing is left but the road and a few sticks. One of the Government offices was a brick building, but that has shared the same fate as the katcha buildings.

I left Dowlutkhan to go to the place from which I write, the report being that it was in as bad a state as Dowlutkhan. It has not been easy to get here, for the river is several miles wide and has dangerous chure, and I had to go down the river nearly to the sea and then come back. But on the way I stopped at one village, and walked from homestead to homestead, seeing nothing but utter ruin and desolation, not even a vestige of a house having been left. From one place out of fifty-nine people twenty-eight were drowned: from another, out of fourteen eight only escaped, and from another out of seventeen only three are alive. I arrived here at sun-down, and found the same deplorable state of things. The loss of life has been immense everywhere by the side of the rivers and khalls. There was an outpost of the police here—a head constable and four others: they escaped as by a miracle, but four of them are ill and unable to do anything. The head constable alone has maintained something like order, but only with difficulty, as there has been some considerable pillaging in various directions. The people are all living in the open air; some have made small booths to shelter themselves from the night air. They are living upon the rice they can scrape together from the ground where their houses once stood. The water here and south of this rose on the night of the storm over twenty feet. Many of the people saved themselves by the roofs of their houses, which became a kind of raft which held them up till the water subsided, and by holding fast to the trees they kept themselves from being carried away; others climbed trees and so obtained safety. Some of the people were terribly lacerated about to arms and legs and body in slipping down from the trees when the water sunk, and they were too exhausted to do better.

I passed by the island of Hatteea, which had, according to the last census, a population of 54,000 people. It too was swept by the storm wave. Some men seeing my boat put off in two broken skiffs, and followed for a mile or two to beg for a little food. I find the people are most anxious for salt just now, as for the present many of them can get something to eat, though it is not very wholesome I fear. This island is quite a picturesque spot. The people were, I suppose, better off than those of any other part of Bengal. Almost all the houses were built in groves of palm trees, betelnut, date, cocoanut, and tal trees. The wind and water went crushing and rushing through these trees, destroying a great part of them in a wonderful manner. It will be long before the people recover from their losses.

Our latest news from the cyclone district is to the 12th instant. The facts of the Dukhin Shabazpore and Eastern Bengal sea-board disasters are gradually assuming more terrible proportions. Reports from the relief vessels which were sent down from Dacca represent the loss of life in Dukhin Shabazpore and the Backergunge sea-board *alone* at 100,000 persons. But the worst of N'oakhaly, Hatteea, and Sundip, &c., has yet to be learnt. Considering that Hatteea, Baumnee and Sundip pare further down the estuary of the Megna, and lie lower than Dukhin Shabazpore, the inference, it is to be feared, however melancholy, cannot be resisted that they have fared worst of all. The want of telegraphic communication between Barrisaul and Calcutta has delayed measures of relief, and has intensified the calamity. Seeing that this is not the first time these islands in South Backergunge have suffered in this way and that from their low position they can never be regarded as totally wholly exempt from a calamity such as has now occurred, one would have thought that almost the first station in Eastern Bengal to be connected by telegraph with Calcutta (say *via* Dacca and Comillah) would have been Barrisaul. There can be no doubt at all that the absence of telegraphic communication, even with Dacca, must have very largely added to the loss of life. People without clothes and without food, wet, cold and hungry, cannot wait *six days* for relief after a night like that of the 31st October. It is desirable that a new survey of the Megna Estuary islands should be made at once, and compared with former surveys. It is believed that these islands are subsiding. And when the fate of Edmonstone Island at the mouth of the Hooghly, now a part of Saugor Sands, is remembered, and that the sea for years past has been sensibly encroaching on Kootobdea below Chittagong, there is reason for suspecting that the above popular relief may not be altogether mistaken. As it is, the question ought to be raised whether these islands, unless they are fairly *bunded*, which could only be done at an enormous expense, should be regularly inhabited at all. It only requires the conjunction of an ordinary cyclone and a full moon to sweep them at any time.—*Id*

LETTERS from Dukhin Shabazpore received in Dacca state the mortality from the cyclone and storm wave in that island to have been something terrible. It is reckoned on the spot, on *good* authority, that one-sixth of the entire island population has perished. As the census of the island is generally taken at 250,000 souls this must mean about 40,000 people. A gentleman on the way down with rice for the unhappy survivors met numerous corpses floating about in every direction *en route*, and was fairly besieged for food by the poor, wretched, starving population. This seems to indicate that the lower (*sea-board*) part of Backergunge also has suffered. Bodies of men and women and the carcasses of cattle filled the tanks, the stench, it is said, being something horrible. Some other *smaller* island is also said to have been swept away. Of Bamunee Hatteea and Sundip no reports are in as yet; nor of Kootobdees, Matabanee, and Maseal to the south. It is of the former islands, however, that fears are chiefly entertained. Kootobdea is very low, but the channel there is very wide. That is not the case further up, whilst the land is scarcely higher than Kootobdees. Pestilence from starvation, new rice or damaged rice and malaria is greatly feared. Great confidence is felt in Mr. J. E. Barton, the Backergunge magistrate, who has the happy knack, not merely of working with great energy and ability himself, but also of setting other people to work. But this had better not be mentioned in the *Indian Daily News* as it might possibly prejudice the Bengal powers that be against one of the ablest district officers Bengal ever had. Mr. Barton never writes *laudatory articles*, either in Indian or English newspapers on "our administrative power." But if merit has its due, he my bide his time.—*Id.*

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall bellow Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 10th April 1875.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000 000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 200,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

SPARKLING "AVALON" For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned. Per dozen quarts Rs. 16.
"Hitherto all attempts to preserve the 'Must' of the apple for a sufficient time to perfect it into a true wine have failed, but the difficulty has been surmounted, and Sparkling Avalon bids fair to outvie the finest Epernays. It contains, in a marked degree, all the elements of a good wine, while the extremely moderate price places this really delicious wine within the reach of all."—*Naval Service Gazette*
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

EXCELLENT NATURAL DRY, PURE, PALE SHERRIES, specially selected for India by our MR. PALMER, and shipped direct from CADIZ.

MONTILLA	Rs. 27-8 per doz.	All duties and dues included.
MANZANILLA	" 22-8 "	
VINO DE PASTO	" 20-8 "	

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

"STARS."
THESE now distinguish our various qualities of COGNAC. We ship a FINER and an OLDER BRANDY, than do our Trade brethren. We challenge competition.
Our "*In Bond*" Prices are:—

	CASH.	CREDIT.
* One Star ...	Rs. 16-3	Rs. 17-0
** Two Stars..	" 18-2	" 19-0
*** Three Stars.	" 22-0	" 23-0
**** Four Stars.	" 25-12	" 27-0
CURIOUS AND RARE OLD A SPECIALITY, BOTTLED AND SHIPPED IN 1867	All charges included	43-12 " 46-0

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Fort.

CLARETS.
OUR MR. CUTLER specially selects our Bordeaux for HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, and for our GENERAL business.
PAUILLAC,
AN EXCELLENT CUP WINE.
Per doz. Cash Rs. 8-12. Credit Rs. 9-0 *in Bond.*
MEDOC,
A SOUND AGREEABLE BREAKFAST WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0. Credit Rs. 9-8 *in Bond.*
Pts. " " " 5-8. " " 5-12 "
SAINT ESTEPHE,
A VERY SUPERIOR BREAKFAST WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 11-8. Credit Rs. 12-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. " " " 6-12. " " 7-0 "
CANTENAC,
A GOOD DINNER WINE.
Qts Per doz. Cash Rs. 13-5. Credit Rs. 14-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. " " " 7-10. " " 8-0 "
SAINT JULIEN,
AN EXCELLENT DINNER WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 15-4. Credit Rs. 16-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. " " " 8-9. " " 9-0 "
CHATEAU LAROSE,
A VERY FINE DINNER WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 18-1. Credit Rs. 19-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. " " " 10-0. " " 10-8 "
CHATEAU PALMER,
AN AFTER DINNER WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 21-0. Credit Rs. 22-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. " " " 11-8. " " 12-0 "
CHATEAU RAUZAN,
A DELICIOUS AFTER DINNER WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 23-14. Credit Rs. 25-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. " " " 12-8. " " 13-8 "
CHATEAU LAFITE OR MOUTON,
SUPERIOR AFTER DINNER WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 28 8. Credit Rs. 30-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. " " " 15-4. " " 16-0 "
PICHON LONGUEVILLE,
1868 VINTAGE, A VERY RARE WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 52-4. Credit Rs. 55 *in Bond.*
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Fort.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—
CLARETS.
FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BOURDEAUX—

	Rs.	per doz.	Qts.
Chateau de Frands		14	per doz.
Les Canons	"	18	"
Chateau Leoville	"	24	"
Chateau Lafitte	"	28	"

HOCKS.
FROM G. M. FABSTMANN SON, MAYENCE,
Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—

	Rs.	per doz.	Qts.
Laubenheimer	"	17	"
Deidesheimer	"	18	"
Geisenheimer	"	22	"
Liebfraumilch	"	24	"
Hockheimer	"	26	"
Rudesheimer	"	30	"
Marcobrunner	"	36	"
Queen Victoria Berg			

CHAMPAGNE.

	Rs.	per doz.	Qts.
Carte Blanche		25	per doz.
Real Eugene Clicquot's Reims	"	40	"
Carte Blanche—Rs. 31 and	"	37	"
Carte noire	"	43	"
Carte blanche			Qts

BEER.

	Rs.	per doz.	Qts.
FLOWER & SON'S BEER		5	per doz.
Do. do.	"	3	"
NORWEGIAN BEER, expected per ship Guinivere	"	6	"
TIVOLI BEER, from the celebrated Berlin Brewery, in cases of 4 dozens at	"	6½	"
BEST GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Ed. Richardson & Co., London	"	6	"
Do. do.	"	4	"
			Pts.

BRANDY.

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